Supreme Court, U. S.
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80-380

No.

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1979

WOODROW JOHN GREGORY, ALBERT JAMES BANKS and GEORGE SIDNEY GARMON,
Petitioners

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

HUGH C. HOWSER
300 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

HUGH C. HOWSER, JR.
300 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

JOE P. BINKLEY
1601 Parkway Towers
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

THOMAS D. STEELE
712 American Trust Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

St. Louis Law Printing Co., Inc., 411 No. Tenth Street 63101 314-231-4477

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Is a forfeiture action seeking forfeiture of currency seized in FBI raid based on violations of 18 U.S.C. 1955 and brought pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1955 and 19 U.S.C. 1615, a criminal proceeding in which claimants to the property are entitled to the protection of the Fifth Amendment, pursuant to *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* 401 U.S. 715, 28 L. Ed. 2d 434, 91 S. Ct. 1041 (1971)?

2. In forfeiture action for the forfeiture of currency seized in FBI raids based on violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955, the District Court dismissed government complaint based on claimant's right to invoke Fifth Amendment privileges against self-incrimination upon the authority of *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* 401 U.S. 715, 28 L. Ed. 2d 434, 91 S. Ct. 1041 (1971). Was the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in error in reversing the District Court and ordering remand that directs the District Court to consider the granting of non-requested immunity, stay, or delay, as alternative to claimant's proper reliance on Fifth Amendment privilege?

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

This is a forfeiture proceeding and in the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit the style of the case was United States of America v. United States Currency seized from Woodrow John Gregory, Albert James Banks and George Sidney Garmon, at their respective premises. Petitioners are the parties from whom the currency was seized.

Petitioners have never been arrested, indicted, or tried for the alleged violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1915, which alleged violation was relied upon in obtaining the search warrants which enabled agents of the FBI to enter petitioners' homes and seize the currency in question.

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OPINION BELOW

The opinion below is unreported and was designated United States of America v. U. S. Currency, et al, No. 78-1162, decided and filed July 14, 1980.

GROUNDS ON WHICH THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT IS INVOKED

The order and opinion sought to be reviewed is the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit decided and filed July 14, 1980.

There has been no order or motion respecting a rehearing, nor order nor motion seeking an extension of time within which to petition for certiorari.

This Court has jurisdiction to review the judgment and opinion of the Court of Appeals under 28 U.S.C. 1254 (1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND STATUTES INVOLVED

"Criminal actions - Provisions concerning - Due process of law and just compensation clauses. - No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

Constitution of the United States, Amendment 5.

18 U.S.C. 1955

28 U.S.C. 1345

28 U.S.C. 1355.

See Appendix p. A-17.

A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This is a forfeiture case originally brought by the government in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee seeking the forfeiture of certain currency and checks seized from petitioners in a raid by agents of the FBI. Petitioners filed motions to dismiss the complaint and turn over the currency, invoking Fifth Amendment privileges against self-incrimination. The District Court sustained the motions on the strength of *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* 401 U.S. 715, 28 L. Ed. 2d 434, 91 S. Ct. 1041 (1971). On appeal the Sixth Circuit reversed (unreported opinion July 14, 1980, No. 78-1162) holding that *United States Coin and Currency* applied

only upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise. The Sixth Circuit stated the decision in *United States Coin and Currency* flowed naturally from *Marchetti* v. *United States,* 390 U.S. 29, 19 L. Ed. 2d 889, 88 S. Ct. 697 (1968) and *Grosso* v. *United States,* 390 U.S. 62, 19 L. Ed. 2d 906, 88 S. Ct. 709 (1968) and the statutory scheme underlying these decisions which embodied the purpose of punishment for failure to file required wagering tax forms. The Court reasoned the present case did not involve the type of self-reporting which created the constitutional obstacles in *Marchetti, Grosso* and *United States Coin and Currency* since 18 U.S.C. 1955 did not require that a gambler register or provide the government with any information whatsoever.

The Court recognized that *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* supra, concerned self-incrimination in the forfeiture context but did not control or mandate dismissal. Thus, although it was acknowledged there were threats to petitioner's privilege against self-incrimination such threats did not justify dismissal, but could be averted by fashioning other alternatives. The Sixth Circuit remanded the case to the District Court for exploration into suggested alternatives of granting immunity, stay, or delay in the proceedings to allow state and and federal statute of limitations of the criminal action to expire, since none of the petitioners has ever been arrested, indicted, or tried for the alleged violations.

The facts are not in dispute. Currency and other bookmaking records were seized from the petitioners on December 16, 1975 in a raid conducted by the FBI under a search warrant obtained from information gleaned under a court-ordered wiretap. The warrant, as the complaint alleges in the present case, was based on violation of Tennessee statutes prohibiting gambling and the violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955. No arrests were made in connection with the search, nor were indictments returned against petitioners. The government waited until September 7, 1977 to file this forfeiture action which was accompanied by interrogatories

consisting of 63 questions with sub-parts, inquiring into the particulars of the petitioners' alleged gambling operation. The petitioners filed claims to the property and motions to dismiss for the reasons stated herein. The District Court granted the motions to dismiss and the government appealed the decision to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. It is from the Sixth Circuit opinion that petitioners seek the grant of certiorari.

The Sixth Circuit remanded the case to the District Court for exploration of alternatives available to accommodate the constitutional right against self-incrimination of the petitioners as well as the legislative intent behind the forfeiture statute, but declined to set down a rule for each case suggesting that the District Court is in a better position to know what means will accomplish the end of accommodating both interests. Suggestions were that although the petitioners could not be compelled to testify they could prove their claim by other witnesses; the granting of immunity to petitioners which the government first raised on appeal; certification from Federal and State prosecutors guaranteeing that neither will prosecute the petitioners for any offense in any way related to the incidents underlying a forfeiture action, but this appears to be another way of stating immunity; or stay of forfeiture proceedings until the completion of any criminal prosecution or until the relevant statutes of limitations for the criminal offenses had expired.

BASIS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

The basis of jurisdiction of the United States District Court is 28 U.S.C. 1345; 28 U.S.C. 1355; 18 U.S.C. 1955.

ARGUMENT

This petition for certiorari should be granted because the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has construed a Federal constitutional question directly contrary to the holding of this Honorable Court in *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* 431 U.S. 715, 28 L. Ed. 2d 434, 91 S. Ct. 1041 (1971), or has misapplied the holding in *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* supra, so as to deprive it of its efficacy and has departed from the accepted usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for the exercise of this Court's power of supervision.

The decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals is erroneous in the following particulars:

1. While acknowledging that *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* supra, held "that the Fifth Amendment privilege could properly be invoked because 'when the forfeiture statutes are view in their entirety, it is manifest that they are intended to impose a penalty only upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise' ", the Court of Appeals held that the case did not mandate the dismissal of the present forfeiture proceeding because "the statutory scheme underlying the decisions in *Marchetti, Grosso* and *Coin and Currency,* embodied the purpose of punishment for failure to file the required forms and 18 U.S.C. 1955 does not require registering or providing the government with information, and thus in and of itself does not present a threat of self-incrimination."

This is error because the opinion does not properly take into account or understand the forfeiture statutes, 18 U.S.C. 1955 and the procedure thereunder, 19 U.S.C. 1615. Forfeiture procedures are commenced by complaint filed by the government, requiring not only an answer from the defendant which could be self-incriminating, but in this instance answers to interrogatories submitted by the government upon filing of the com-

plaint. These interrogatories seek answers to whether the petitioners engaged in unlawful activites. Further, and more importantly, 19 U.S.C. 1615, which is the procedural statute for enforcing forfeiture of property seized under 18 U.S.C. 1955, places the burden of proof upon the defendant, petitioners herein. Therefore, even though petitioners possessed wagering stamps required by 26 U.S.C. 4412 and paid the tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. 4401 and 26 U.S.C. 4411, and even though the disclosure of this wagering tax information is prohibited by 26 U.S.C. 4423, the possession of the wagering stamp and the payment of the tax in and of itself indicates a violation of Tennessee law, but not necessarily Federal law, petitioners' possession of the stamp is not the determining factor in reliance upon the Fifth Amendment. It is impossible for petitioners to properly answer the complaint or answer the interrogatories propounded by the government without self-incriminating themselves, so consequently they are deprived *ipso facto* of their constitutional rights if forced to go forward regardless of any purported protection. Since the forfeiture statute places the burden of proof on petitioners, not only *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* supra, but *Garrety* v. *New Jersey,* 385 U.S. 493, 17 L. Ed. 2d 562, 87 S. Ct. 616 (1967) and *Spevack* v. *Cline,* 385 U.S. 511, 17 L. Ed. 2d 574, 87 S. Ct. 625 (1967) hold that such a proceeding offering the owner an election between offering proof or suffering forfeiture of the property is a violation of both the Fourth and Fifth Amendment. A case as old as *Boyd* v. *United States,* 116 U.S. 616, 29 L. Ed. 746, 6 S. Ct. 524 (1886) makes it clear that "proceedings instituted for the purpose of declaring the forfeiture of a man's property by reason of offenses committed by him, though they may be civil in form, are in their nature criminal". The Sixth Circuit's reasoning that it is the self-reporting or failure to file forms required by wagering tax statutes that is holding in *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* supra, clearly is too restrictive since the forfeiture statute itself places the burden of proof on the petitioners and since the forfeiture statute imposes a penalty upon

those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise such as petitioners are alleged to be engaged. Thus, *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency* properly stands for the proposition that the Fifth Amendment privilege may be invoked at any time when the forfeiture statute seeks to impose a penalty upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise and the District Court's grant of petitioners' motion to dismiss in reliance thereon was correct.

2. The Court of Appeals erred in failing to specifically hold that the forfeiture proceeding is a criminal proceeding.

Judge Merritt, in his concurring opinion, comes to grip with this question, but, as he stated, the majority failed to address this question.

United States v. *United States Coin and Currency,* supra, should dispose of this question.

> "But as Boyd v. United States, 116 U.S. 616, 634, 29 L. Ed. 746, 752, 6 S. Ct. 524 (1886), makes clear, 'proceedings instituted for the purpose of declaring the forfeiture of a man's property by *reason of offences committed by him,* though they may be civil in form, are in their nature criminal' for Fifth Amendment purposes. (Emphasis supplied.) From the relevant constitutional standpoint there is no difference between a man who 'forfeits' $8,674.00 because he has used the money in illegal gambling activities and a man who pays a 'criminal fine' of $8,674.00 as a result of the same course of conduct. In both instances, money liability is predicated upon a finding of the owner's wrongful conduct; in both cases, the Fifth Amendment applies with equal force. See also One 1958 Plymouth Sedan v. Pennsylvania, 380 U.S. 683, 700, 14 L. Ed. 2d 170, 174, 85 S. Ct. 1246 (1965)."
>
> 401 U.S. at 437.

And then,

> "When the forfeiture statutes were viewed in their entirety, it is manifest that they are intended to impose a penalty only upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise. It follows from Boyd, Marchetti, and Grosso that the Fifth Amendment's privilege may properly be invoked in these proceedings."
>
> 401 U.S. at 438.

As pointed out by Judge Merritt, the forfeiture of cash is a penalty predicated upon a finding of the owner's wrongful conduct, and the statutory authority for forfeiture proceedings, 18 U.S.C. § 1955(d), appears within the criminal code. Add to this the holding in *Boyd* v. *United States,* supra, that "proceedings instituted for the purpose of declaring the forfeiture of a man's property by reason of offenses committed by him, though they may be civil in form, are in their nature criminals" and it is clear that the forfeiture action is indeed a criminal proceeding.

3. The Court of Appeals erred in remanding the case "for exploration into the alternatives available for said accommodation, that is, for achieving what the government has described as 'a solution which both protects the privilege and permits the forfeiture case to go forward' ".

Actually, the Court of Appeals neither finds nor assumes the District Court erred; and the remand for consideration of alternatives assumes, with no basis in the record, that the District Court did not consider all of the "alternatives" suggested by the Court of Appeals. Indeed the suggestion of grant of immunity by the Court is, to say the least, highly irregular, notwithstanding its acknowledgement that "the Federal Courts have no inherent power to grant immunity, and 18 U.S.C. 6003 sommits the decision to grant or deny immunity to the sole discretion of the exclusive (sic) branch of the government". The government showed no inclination to grant immunity in the District Court,

nor suggested a stay, or any other delay - the "alternatives" suggested by the Court of Appeals - yet the District Court is reversed and the cases remanded to give the government a second chance to review its options. It is axiomatic that appellate courts sit in review to cure errors, or as better stated in Rule 61 FRCP, a verdict should not be set aside, vacated, modified or otherwise disturbed "unless refusal to take such action appears to the Court inconsistent with substantial justice".

In this case the government initiated the forfeiture proceedings by filing the complaint, accompanied by 63 interrogatories, and even when met with motion to dismiss did not suggest either a grant of immunity or stay, but insisted its position was sound and consistent with "Justice Department policy". It was only after the District Court, following exactly the mandate of *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency* dismissed the complaint, without making a motion for new trial, or a motion to reconsider, that counsel for the government suggested in their brief in the Court of Appeals that this might be a case in which immunity might be applicable. It is interesting to note that even on appeal the government does not suggest that immunity issue and of course the Court is without any authority at all to grant immunity without request.

Petitioner submits the District Court should not be put in error when the government gave the District Court no alternative and no choice, but insisted not only that the complaint be answered, but that the interrogatories must be answered; and when the case is dismissed makes no request or suggestion for "alternatives" to the District Court, but asks the Court of Appeals to reverse so it can now consider alternatives without any statement to the Court that it will use such suggested "alternatives". The admonition by the Court of Appeals that should the government decide against granting immunity the District Court may impose sanctions, including dismissal, upon the government is no answer. This has already occurred and the District Court reversed. The government had its opportunity to

seek a stay, or delay the bringing of a forfeiture action, yet it chose to initiate such proceedings. The government insisted the District Court rule on petitioners' motion to dismiss believing the District Court would force the petitioners to elect either to self-incriminate themselves or forfeit the currency. Since the government never gave the District Court an opportunity to consider immunity, stay or delay, it would be highly improper for such suggestions to come from the Court in the first instance. That is not to say the District Court did not consider why the government did not suggest immunity, stay or delay, or how the Court would handle such a request. In any event, the District Court should not be put into error for not acting on a matter it could not properly consider - a matter solely within the absolute discretion of the government.

The function of an appellate court, as we understand it, is to reverse errors of a lower court; not to serve in the same capacity as a lower court and consider with hindsight what the appellate court would have done had it been the lower court or for that matter what the Court of Appeals would have done had they been employed as counsel in the Department of Justice representing the government.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that the petition for certiorari should be granted.

HUGH C. HOWSER
300 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

HUGH C. HOWSER, JR.
300 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

JOE P. BINKLEY
1601 Parkway Towers
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

THOMAS D. STEELE
712 American Trust Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

I, Hugh C. Howser, one of the attorneys for Woodrow John Gregory, Albert James Banks and George Sidney Garmon, petitioners herein, and a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, hereby certify that on the 8th day of September, 1980 I served three copies of the foregoing petition for writ of certiorari on the United States of America, as follows:

By mailing three copies of the foregoing petition for writ of certiorari in a duly addressed envelope, with postage prepaid, to the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

HUGH C. HOWSER
300 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

No. 78-1162
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For the Sixth Circuit

United States of America,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

U. S. Currency, et al.
Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
For the Middle District of Tennessee.

Decided and Filed July 14, 1980

Before: WEICK, CELEBREZZE and MERRITT, Circuit Judges.

WEICK, Circuit Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in which CELEBREZZE, Circuit Judge, joined. MERRITT, Circuit Judge, (pp. 15-16) delivered a separate concurring opinion.

WEICK, Circuit Judge. The United States has appealed from the judgment of the District Court which granted the motion of the Defendants-Appellees Gregory, Banks and Garmon to dismiss the government's proceeding brought under 18 U.S.C. § 1955 seeking forfeiture of certain currency and checks which were seized from them in a raid by the FBI, on the ground that it violated their Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.

The issue presented on appeal is, in essence, whether the forfeiture proceeding should have been summarily dismissed as ordered by the District Court without any trial, which would

frustrate the government's interest in effectuating the Congressional intent to pursue forfeiture of the currency, or whether a conflict between the Fifth Amendment privilege and the forfeiture proceeding can be averted by fashioning some other alternative, short of dismissal, which can harmoniously accommodate both interests. We believe that both interests can be accommodated and that the judgment of the District Court should be vacated and the cause remanded.

I

On December 16, 1975, pursuant to search warrants issued based upon information partially obtained in a prior judicially-approved wiretap, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted a raid and seized certain currency, records, and other paraphernalia used in illegal gambling, from the appellees, including: $33,401 from Gregory, $45,706.75 from Banks, and $5,900 from Garmon. No indictments have been returned and filed as a result of the raid. On September 7, 1977, however, the United States filed the present forfeiture proceeding in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, alleging that the items seized had been used in an illegal gambling business, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955. The Complaint alleged that the appellees and others had conducted a gambling business, in violation of Section 1955 and Tennessee law, from October 1, 1975, until December 16, 1975. Accompanying the complaint were interrogatories, consisting of 63 questions (and subparts), which requested, inter alia, detailed information as to whether the appellees had participated in a gambling business, and as to the specifics of said participation.

The appellees then filed claims to the monies and property, and also tendered motions to dismiss on the ground that the forfeiture proceedings could not be maintained because of appellees' Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. On February 3, 1978, District Judge Morton granted the motion to dismiss. The District Court found that the interrogatories

were patently designed to elicit incriminating information under 18 USC 1955, as well as under the Tennessee statutes. The court stated that "this case is controlled by the holding of the Supreme Court in *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* 401 U.S. 715", and concluded that "this case must be dismissed." The court ordered that the seized currency and property be returned to the claimants "to the extent that such items are not per se contraband." Acknowledging, however, the possibility of "an ongoing criminal investigation arising out of the seizure of those items" in which the "items may be needed as evidence," the District Court ordered the government "to file a certificate of fact with the court stating whether any criminal investigations arising out of the seizure are ongoing before determining whether to order the return of the property." On February 22, 1978, the United States complied with the order by submitting a Certificate of Fact stating that:

> There are presently ongoing criminal investigations arising out of the seizure of property and currency from Woodrow John Gregory, James Albert Banks, and George Sidney Garmon on December 16, 1975, and this property and currency will be needed as evidence in such proceedings.

It is from the District Court's order of dismissal that the United States now appeals.

II

The court is confronted with two interrelated questions: whether *Coin and Currency* does indeed control the case sub judice, and in fact mandates its dismissal; and whether the appellees' Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination compels dismissal of the action. The court is inclined to answer both questions in the negative, and to remand the second question to the District Court for further consideration consistent with our opinion.

First, the court concludes that the Supreme Court's decision in *United States* v. *United States Coin and Currency,* 401 U.S. 715 (1971) neither controls this matter nor mandates the dismissal of the government's complaint. *Coin and Currency* was an action brought by the United States for the forfeiture of money in the possession of one Angelini when he was arrested for failure to register as a gambler and failure to pay the gambling tax required by Title 26, United States Code, Sections 4411, 4412, and 4901. The Supreme Court held that the Fifth Amendment privilege could properly be invoked because, "when the forfeiture statutes are viewed in their entirety, it is manifest that they are intended to impose a penalty only upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise." 401 U.S. at 721-722. This court finds quite persuasive the government's contention that there is "nothing to support the district judge's order dismissing the forfeiture proceeding by drawing an analogy to *Coin and Currency.*" As the government has correctly explained, the *Coin and Currency* holding "flowed naturally" from the decisions in *Marchetti* v. *United States,* 390 U.S. 39 (1968), and *Grosso* v. *United States,* 390 U.S. 62 (1968), in which "the Supreme Court held that the federal wagering tax provisions, as then framed, unconstitutionally burdened the privilege against self-incrimination, since persons who failed to comply with the disclosure requirements of the statutory scheme were subject to '"real and appreciable," and not merely "imaginary and unsubstantial" hazards of self-incrimination' stemming from the information disclosed." *Coin and Currency,* the government accurately notes, "involved a forfeiture proceeding under the very same statutory scheme involved in *Marchetti* and *Grosso.*" Furthermore, the *Coin and Currency* Court expressed the same concerns voiced in the earlier cases, as demonstrated by the court's statement, in referring to *Marchetti* and *Grosso,* that "it was only the method Congress had adopted in collecting the tax that raised the Fifth Amendment question." 401 U.S. at 717. With reference to its earlier decisions, the court went on to explain that, "since it was only this method of tax collection

which was subject to constitutional objection, we indicated that the Government remained free to collect taxes due under the statute so long as it did not attempt to punish the taxpayer for failure to file the required documents." Id. at 717-718.

The statutory scheme underlying the decisions in *Marchetti, Grosso,* and *Coin and Currency,* embodied the purpose of punishment for failure to file the required forms. In *Marchetti,* the court indicated that the privilege against self-incrimination may not be asserted "if other protection is granted which 'is so broad as to have the same extent in scope and effect' as the privilege itself." 390 U.S. at 58. Subsequently, "Congress made several significant statutory changes." *United States* v. *Sahadi,* 555 F.2d 23, 25 (2nd Cir. 1977). As the Second Circuit stated, "The 1974 revisions of the federal wagering tax laws and the concomitant change in Treasury Department practices have eliminated the 'real and appreciable' hazards of self-incrimination that existed under the prior law." Id. at 27.

The case at bar, on the other hand, does not involve the type of self-reporting which created the constitutional obstacles in the aforementioned decisions. Section 1955 does not require that the gambler register or provide the government with any information whatsoever. Unlike the statute involved in the *Marchetti-Coin and Currency* line, the structure of Section 1955, in and of itself, simply does not present a threat of self-incrimination.

Thus, while *Coin and Currency* obviously concerns certain of the issues presently before this court — specifically, self-incrimination in the forfeiture context — *Coin and Currency* does not control, nor mandate dismissal of, the case at bar without any trial as ordered by the District Court.

It is clear, however, that there are genuine threats to appellees' privilege against self-incrimination in the matter sub judice. Our focus must turn, then, to whether such threats justify dismissal of the forfeiture proceeding, or whether, as the

appellant suggests, there may be "a solution which both protects the privilege and permits the forfeiture case to go forward."

The government states:

> . . . appellees have the right to invoke the privilege against self-incrimination. It follows from this that no sanction may be imposed as a result of relying on the privilege. . . . We recognize that it would be a deprivation of fundamental rights to prevent appellees from attempting to prove their claims to the property merely because they may legitimately invoke their Fifth Amendment rights with respect to some of the questions in the interrogatories filed below.
>
> By this we mean that appellees should not have to choose between waiving their privilege against self-incrimination in order to satisfy their burden of proof, and remaining silent, thereby giving up the opportunity to prove their claims to the property at issue in this case.
>
> Brief p. 9

Therefore, the government concedes that the appellees do have a privilege against self-incrimination in this situation, and seems to acknowledge, in its brief and at argument, that the court below was correct in ruling that appellees were not required to answer the interrogatories. The government vigorously maintains, however, that the District Court erred in dismissing the forfeiture action without any trial.

It is settled that "a witness in a . . . civil . . . proceeding may decline to answer questions when to do so would involve substantial risks of self-incrimination." *United States* v. *Parente,* 449 F.Supp. 905, 907 (D. Conn. 1978); *Wehling* v. *Columbia Broadcasting System,* 608 F.2d 1084, 1086 (5th Cir. 1979). "Although the proceeding in which the privilege is asserted need not be criminal, the information for which the privilege is

claimed must harbor the potential of exposing the speaker to a criminal or quasi-criminal charge." *In re Daley,* 549 F.2d 469, 478 (7th Cir.), *cert. den.,* 434 U.S. 829 (1977). Indeed, "it is only when there is but a fanciful possibility of prosecution that a claim of fifth amendment privilege is not well-taken." *In re Folding Carton Antitrust Litigation,* 609 F.2d 867, 871 (7th Cir. 1979). As the court in *United States* v. *Powe,* 591 F.2d 833, 845 n. 36 (D.C. Cir. 1978) has explained, the "privilege operates where the information sought to be extracted presents 'a realistic threat of incrimination' . . . as distinguished from 'a mere imaginary possibility.'" See also *Wehling, supra* at 1087 n. 5. It is evident here that appellees face a very "realistic threat of incrimination."

The Supreme Court has declared that:

> . . . government cannot penalize assertion of the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination by imposing sanctions to compel testimony which has not been immunized . . . the touchstone of the Fifth Amendment is compulsion, and direct economic sanctions and imprisonment are not the only penalties capable of forcing the self-incrimination which the Amendment forbids." *Lefkowitz* v. *Cunningham,* 431 U.S. 801, 806 (1977).

See also *SEC* v. *Gilbert,* 79 FRD 683 (SDNY 1978). "The Supreme Court has disapproved of procedures which require a party to surrender one constitutional right in order to assert another." *Wehling, supra* at 1088. Further, "a prosecutor may not circumvent a person's privilege against self-incrimination by invoking a civil remedy to enforce a criminal statute." *Childs* v. *McCord,* 420 F.Supp. 428, 433 (D. Maryland 1976), *aff'd* 556 F.2d 1178 (4th Cir. 1977). As the Seventh Circuit explained in *Ryan* v. *C.I.R.,* 568 F.2d 531, 542 (7th Cir. 1977), *cert. den.,* 439 U.S. 820 (1978), ". . . the forfeiture penalty is closely related to a criminal sanction, and the privilege against self-incrimination is operative." The forfeiture cases have served to

"extend the Fifth Amendment privilege to proceedings which, although civil in form, involve the enforcement of a statute 'intended to impose a penalty only upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise.'" *Childs, supra* at 434.

Furthermore, as the Fifth Circuit has observed, "under the federal discovery rules, any party to a civil action is entitled to all information relevant to the subject matter of the action before the court *unless such information is privileged.* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Even if the rules did not contain specific language exempting privileged information, . . . the Fifth Amendment would serve as a shield to any party who feared that complying with discovery would expose him to the risk of self-incrimination." *Wehling, supra* at 1086 (original emphasis); see also *Ryan, supra* at 538.

In the instant appeal, the Government has said:

> Due to the peculiar nature of a forfeiture action, in which the burden of proof shifts to a claimant after the government has shown probable cause for the complaint, we agree that appellees could not, in proper circumstances, be forced to surrender the privilege (against self-incrimination in) answering the complaint and offering evidence in support of their claims to the property."
>
> Brief p. 8

This court recognized the "peculiar nature" of such proceedings in *Colonial Finance Co.* v. *United States,* 210 F.2d 531, 533 (6th Cir. 1954), noting that, in forfeiture actions, ". . . when probable cause has first been shown for the institution of such suit or action, to be adjudged by the court, the burden of proof shall lie upon the claimant."

The court in *Tom* v. *Twomey,* 430 F.Supp. 160, 163 (N.D. Ill. 1977), considered some of the procedural aspects of forfeiture under the statute involved herein:

> The forfeiture of any property used in violation of 18 USC 1955(a) is governed by the custom laws. 18 USC 1955(d). In the law of customs, if an action in rem is brought to forfeit a vehicle, the owner on being notified of the proceeding . . . is required to file a timely answer to the government's complaint, under oath. . . . The answer should set out clearly and explicitly the facts relied on . . . And the failure to deny by answer is an admission.

Along the same vein, Judge Feikens, in view of the analogous situation presented in *Backos* v. *United States,* 82 FRD 743, 745 (E.D. Mich. 1979), expressed concern that:

> . . . by refusing to testify, plaintiffs will hurt their claim because they will be deprived of whatever benefit their own evidence might provide. Moreover, . . . the government may be able to draw an adverse inference from plaintiff's refusal to testify.

The foregoing demonstrates that, especially in light of the posture of a forfeiture proceeding, in which the defendant actually has the burden of proof, the appellees here have the unenviable choice of incriminating themselves, or, of failing to file an answer, under oath, to the government's complaint and failing to vigorously pursue their claims to the currency.

Clearly, appellees should not be compelled to choose between the exercise of their Fifth Amendment privilege and the substantial sums of money which are the subject of this forfeiture proceeding. On the other side of the coin, however, the government should not be compelled to abandon the forfeiture action which Congress, by enacting the statute, obviously intended to create. Therefore, the courts must seek to accommodate both the constitutional right against self-incrimination as well as the legislative intent behind the forfeiture provision.

There may be occasions when the constitutional privilege totally precludes effectuation of the statutory forfeiture. In

other words, it is possible that, under certain circumstances, forfeiture would be impossible without impermissibly impinging upon the Fifth Amendment privilege, and, although it does not appear so to this court, this may be one such situation. It is unnecessary, however, for this court to determine, at this point at least, whether this is a situation where serious collision between the two interests cannot possibly be avoided, or to determine what device can prevent the collision. Indeed, it is unnecessary for the court to set down a hard and fast rule for each case when, typically, the District Court is in a better position to know what means will accomplish the end of accommodating both interests. Like the court in *Thomas* v. *United States,* 531 F.2d 746, 750 (5th Cir. 1976), "we see no need for the exercise of our supervisory power to adopt a specific procedure." Therefore, this matter should be remanded to the District Court for exploration into the alternatives available for said accommodation, that is, for achieving what the government has described as "a solution which both protects the privilege and permits the forfeiture case to go forward."

While "the district court was understandably and properly concerned that the (appellees) not be forced to choose between forfeiting their property without contesting the (government's action) on the one hand and, on the other, incriminating themselves by admitting . . . that they had been engaged in an illicit enterprise . . .", *Iannelli* v. *Long,* 487 F.2d 317, 318 (3rd Cir.) *cert. den.,* 414 U.S. 1040 (1973), the "dismissal of the lawsuit was premature at this stage of the proceeding." *Wehling, supra* at 1089. See also *Jones* v. *B. C. Christopher and Co.,* 466 F. Supp. 213, 227 (D. Kansas 1979) (". . . such harsh sanctions cannot be invoked in the present posture of the case.") Indeed, "because dismissal is a severe sanction, its use must be tempered," *Backos* v. *U.S.,* 82 FRD 743, 744 (E.D. Mich. 1979). See also *Wehling, supra* at 1087 n. 6. However, ". . . dismissal is a potentially appropriate sanction," *Jones, supra* at 227, and "the district court is not precluded from

dismissing . . . if circumstances arise which require the use of this drastic remedy." *Wehling, supra* at 1089. It must be emphasized that the trial court should guard against allowing the appellees to use the "Fifth Amendment shield as a sword," *Wehling, supra* at 1087; see also *Backos, supra* at 745, to defeat the government's forfeiture action when alternatives may be available. Just as the court interceded in *Thomas* v. *United States, supra* at 749, when "the government . . . devised a way to procure automatic dismissal of the taxpayer's suit for wagering tax refund . . . by the simple device of filing interrogatories framed to oblige the taxpayer to incriminate himself or forego his lawsuit," so the District Court should be reluctant to allow appellees to seize the offensive and turn the tables, thereby frustrating the congressional intent behind the forfeiture provisions, if there is any means of fully protecting appellees' constitutional rights, short of outright dismissal.

There are several alternatives, short of outright dismissal, which might be appropriate here. The court is of the opinion that the court below, in its discretion, may examine the possible approaches and, perhaps with the cooperation of the parties, select that means which "strikes a fair balance . . . and . . . accommodates both parties," *Shaffer* v. *United States,* 528 F.2d 920, 922 (4th Cir. 1975).

The appellees cannot be compelled to testify and could prove their claims by other witnesses. If they can rebut the government's probable cause case they can comply the government to prove its cases.

One other possible alternative, which the United States has advanced on appeal, is the grant of immunity to appellees. See *Jones, supra* at 225. This option is one requiring the cooperation, if not the initiative, of the government, for the federal courts have no inherent power to grant immunity, and "18 USC 6003 commits the decision to grant or deny immunity to the sole discretion of the exclusive branch of the Government." *United*

States v. *Lenz,* No. 79-5076 (6th Cir. slip. op. p. 4, filed March 10, 1980); *United States* v. *Klauber,* 611 F.2d 512, 517 (4th Cir. 1979) ("At most, (the district judge) could impose sanctions for a failure by the government to respond affirmatively to a request that the witness be immunized."); *United States* v. *Bacheler,* 611 F.2d 443, 449-50 (3rd Cir. 1979); *Appeal of Starkey,* 600 F.2d 1043, 1047 (8th Cir. 1979); *Ryan, supra* at 540; *In re Daley, supra* at 479; and *Shaffer, supra* at 922. In considering the feasibility of the immunity approach, the District Court should be particularly mindful of the potential for prosecution under state law. See e.g. *Backos, supra* at 745. Furthermore, should immunity prove, upon consideration, to be the only viable approach in this situation, and should the government then decide against granting immunity the District Court may choose to impose sanctions, including dismissal, upon the government.

In addition to the immunity approach, several other alternatives may be available. The District Court should not feel constrained to limit its consideration to those courses discussed here, but should choose the means which it perceives to be best suited for the instant situation. For example, the court could request, or the government could initiate, certifications from both federal and state prosecutors guaranteeing that neither will prosecute the appellees for any offenses in any way related to the incidents underlying the forfeiture action.

The court might also choose to stay the forfeiture proceedings until the completion of any criminal prosecutions, or until the relevant statutes of limitations for the federal and state criminal offenses have expired. (Indeed, in the several years that have elapsed since the incidents underlying the forfeiture action, the statutes of limitations may have already run on some or all of the offenses for which appellees could conceivably be prosecuted, and this is an issue deserving of the trial court's close attention.)

Several courts, when faced with the need to make the accommodation required here, have determined that stay orders in the civil action were the appropriate solution. Indeed, the Supreme Court in *United States* v. *Kordel,* 397 U.S. 1, 9 (1970), in dicta, suggested that, in some situations, "the appropriate remedy would be a protective order under Rule 30(b) postponing civil discovery until termination of the criminal action." The *Kordel* decision embodies "a recognition of the power of the federal courts, after a balancing of interests in the particular case before them, to stay civil suits because of pending criminal charges." *Arthurs* v. *Stern,* 560 F.2d 477, 479 (1st Cir. 1977) *cert. den.* 434 U.S. 1034 (1978). The Fourth Circuit, in *Shaffer, supra* at 922, directed the District Court to "stay further proceedings until the Government has obtained immunity for the taxpayer or until all applicable statutes of limitations have run." Likewise, the Third Circuit has indicated that ". . . further proceedings in (the civil action) would properly be deferred on the plaintiff's request until the conclusion of related criminal proceedings against them or until the running of all applicable periods of limitations on prosecutions." *Iannelli, supra* at 318. In *Wehling, supra* at 1089, the Fifth Circuit, reversing and remanding for entry of a protective order temporarily staying further discovery, acknowledged that a three-year hiatus in the civil lawsuit (because of the relevant criminal statutes of limitations) would be an undesirable inconvenience, but was preferable "to requiring plaintiff to choose between his silence and his lawsuit." See also *Jones, supra* at 227. The case at bar is not a situation where initiation of, or going forward with, a civil suit should not be delayed pending "the conclusion of a criminal action", because "the public welfare is at stake." *SEC* v. *Gilbert, supra* at 686; see also *Kordel, supra* at 11. Here there is no strong public interest in proceeding expeditiously in the forfeiture action. While Section 1955(d), and 19 USC 1602 *et seq.* "require that a forfeiture proceeding be promptly instituted . . . (and) due process requires that forfeiture proceedings against seized property be brought without unreasonable delay," *United States* v.

$40,454 in U.S. Currency, 469 F.Supp. 1041, 1943 n. 2 (W.D. Pa. 1979); see also *United States* v. *Premises Known as 608 Taylor Ave.,* 584 F.2d 1297, 1304 (3rd Cir. 1978), the forfeiture proceeding here has, obviously, already been instituted, and there seems to be little reason why a stay in that proceeding would not be proper under the circumstances.[1]

The District Court's order of dismissal is hereby vacated, and the cause is remanded to that court for further proceedings not inconsistent with our opinion, to determine whether, as the government's asserts, ". . . remedies are available which will preserve appellees' Fifth Amendment rights while also enabling them to answer the complaint and present evidence."

MERRITT, Circuit Judge, concurring. The fundamental problem with the Court's opinion is that it does not address the question of whether a forfeiture proceeding is a criminal proceeding in which the defendant is entitled to the normal constitutional protections applied in criminal cases. Without addressing the issue, the court treats the proceeding as a kind of hybrid which is neither fish nor fowl.

I agree that *United States* v. *U.S. Coin and Currency,* 401 U.S. 715 (1971), does not require dismissal of the forfeiture proceedings. I believe, however, that procedures in addition to

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[1] In balancing the appellees' Fifth Amendment privilege against the desire not to frustrate the congressional intent behind the forfeiture statute, one factor which the court should weigh, particularly in considering the use of a temporary stay, is the possible hardship which appellees may suffer if there is a length delay in the adjudication of the forfeiture proceeding, especially in light of the substantial sums of money involved herein. See e.g. *White* v. *Cardoza,* 368 F.Supp. 1397, 1400 (E.D. Mich. 1973). For example, the court might consider placing the funds in an interest-bearing account during the pendency of the civil action.

those the Court has suggested are necessary to protect Fifth Amendment and other rights.

The burden must be placed on the Government to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt as in any other criminal case. A gambling forfeiture action is a criminal proceeding governed by constitutional protections applicable in other criminal cases. Justice Harlan wrote for the majority in *U.S. Coin & Currency* that gambling forfeiture proceedings are criminal in nature:

> . . . [A]s *Boyd* v. *United States,* 116 U.S. 616, 634 (1886), makes clear, "proceedings instituted for the purpose of declaring the forfeiture of a man's property *by reason of offences committed by him,* though they may be civil in form, are in their nature criminal" for Fifth Amendment purposes. (Emphasis supplied). From the relevant constitutional standpoint there is no difference between a man who "forfeits" $8,674 because he has used the money in illegal gambling activities and a man who pays a "criminal fine" of $8,674 as a result of the same course of conduct. In both instances, money liability is predicated upon a finding of the owner's wrongful conduct; in both cases, the Fifth Amendment applies with equal force. See also *One 1958 Plymouth Sedan* v. *Pennsylvania,* 380 U.S. 693, 700 (1965).
>
> . . . When the forfeiture statutes are viewed in their entirety, it is manifest that they are intended to impose a penalty only upon those who are significantly involved in a criminal enterprise. (footnote omitted) 401 U.S. 718, 721-22.

Just as in the case quoted above, the forfeiture of cash here is a penalty predicated upon a finding of the owner's wrongful conduct. The statutory authority for forfeiture proceedings, 18 U.S.C. § 1955(d), appears within the criminal code. We must therefore instruct the District Court that it must afford claimant the same safeguards he would be afforded in any other criminal

trial. This includes the presumption of innocence, proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and the right to remain silent without automatically suffering forfeiture.

The Court suggests that self-incrimination problems may be avoided if the claimant can produce other witnesses or evidence that would carry the burden without his personal testimony. I do not think that solution will work. If the government is not required to prove its case as in any other criminal case, the fact-finder will still be able to draw adverse inferences from a claimant's failure to testify. This violates both the privilege against self-incrimination and the presumption of innocence.

APPENDIX B

Constitutional Provision And Statutes Involved

"*Criminal actions - Provisions concerning - Due process of law and just compensation clauses.* - No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

Constitution of the United States, Amendment 5.

(a) Whoever condusts, finances, manages, supervises, directs, or owns all or part of an illegal gambling business shall be fined not more than $20,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) As used in this section—

(1) "illegal gambling business" means a gambling business which—

(i) is a violation of the law of a State or political subdivision in which it is conducted;

(ii) involves five or more persons who conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of such business; and

(iii) has been or remains in substantially continuous operation for a period in excess of thirty days or has a gross revenue of $2,000 in any single day.

(2) "gambling" includes but is not limited to pool-selling, bookmaking, maintaining slot machines, roulette wheels or dice tables, and conducting lotteries, policy, bolita or numbers games, or selling chances therein.

(3) "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(c) If five or more persons conduct, finance, manage, supervise, direct, or own all or part of a gambling business and such business operates for two or more successive days, then, for the purpose of obtaining warrants for arrests, interceptions, and other searches and seizures, probable cause that the business receives gross revenue in excess of $2,000 in any single day shall be deemed to have been established.

(d) Any property, including money, used in violation of the provisions of this section may be seized and forfeited to the United States. All provisions of law relating to the seizure, summary, and judicial forfeiture procedures, and condemnation of vessels, vehicles, merchandise, and baggage for violation of the customs laws; the disposition of such vessels, vehicles, merchandise, and baggage or the proceeds from such sale; the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures; and the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers in respect of such forfeitures shall apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred or alleged to have been incurred under the provisions of this section, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with such provisions. Such duties as are imposed upon the collector of customs or any other person in respect to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, merchandise, and baggage under the customs laws shall be performed with respect to seizures and forfeitures of property used or intended for use in violation of this section by such officers, agents, or other persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Attorney General.

(e) This section shall not apply to any bingo game, lottery, or similar game of chance conducted by an organization exempt from tax under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, if no part of the gross receipts derived from such activity inures to the benefit of any private shareholder, member, or employee of such organization except as compensation for actual expenses incurred by him in the conduct of such activity.

18 U.S.C. 1955.

"Except as otherwise provided by Act of Congress, the District courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions, suits or proceedings commenced by the United States, or by any agency or officer thereof expressly authorized to sue by Act of Congress."

28 U.S.C. 1345

"The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts of the States, of any action or proceeding for the recovery or enforcement of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, pecuniary or otherwise, incurred under any Act of Congress.

28 U.S.C. 1355

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No. 80-380

In the Supreme Court of the United States

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WOODROW JOHN GREGORY, ET AL., PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

WADE H. MCCREE, JR.
Solicitor General

PHILIP B. HEYMANN
Assistant Attorney General

LOUIS M. FISCHER
Attorney

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 633-2217

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the possibility that petitioners would invoke their Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination in responding to a government action for forfeiture under 18 U.S.C. 1955 required that the action be dismissed without a trial.

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OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A-1 to A-16) is reported at 626 F. 2d 11. The opinion of the district court (C.A. App. A72-A75) is not reported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on July 14, 1980. The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on September 9, 1980. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

On September 7, 1977, the government filed a forfeiture action in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, alleging that money and other items seized from petitioners had been used in an illegal gambling business, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955. Petitioners thereafter filed claims to the property and moved to dismiss the complaint. The district court granted the motion to dismiss. On appeal by the government, the court of appeals reversed and remanded to the district court for further proceedings (Pet. App. A-1 to A-16).

The forfeiture action was based on the December 16, 1975, seizure of currency and gambling records from petitioners— $33,401 from Gregory, $45,706 from Banks, and $5,900 from Garmon (Pet. App. A-2). Although the circumstances of the seizure and the related investigation might have formed the basis for a criminal prosecution under Section 1955, no criminal charges were filed against petitioners. Instead, the instant forfeiture complaint was brought; it alleged that from October 1 until December 16, 1975, petitioners and others had conducted an illegal gambling business, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1955 and state (Tennessee) law (*ibid.*). The complaint sought the

forfeiture of the currency and other items as contraband within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 1955(d). Along with the complaint, the government served interrogatories requesting, *inter alia*, information regarding petitioners' participation in a gambling business (Pet. App. A-2).

Without answering the complaint, petitioners filed motions to dismiss on the ground that the entire forfeiture proceeding impermissibly burdened their privilege against self-incrimination. The district court agreed, citing *United States* v. *United States Coin & Currency*, 401 U.S. 715 (1971). The court stated that because the interrogatories sought potentially incriminating information, the forfeiture action could not be maintained (Pet. App. A-2 to A-3).

On the government's appeal, the court of appeals reversed. It concluded that the decision in *United States Coin & Currency* "neither controls this matter nor mandates the dismissal of the government's complaint" (Pet. App. A-4). The court pointed out that the federal wagering tax statutes underlying the forfeiture action in *United States Coin & Currency* punished the failure to file potentially incriminating tax forms and to pay incriminatory taxes, and that this Court had previously concluded that a criminal prosecution based on the failure to register or pay the gambling taxes impermissibly trenched upon the defendant's Fifth Amendment right against compulsory self-incrimination (Pet. App. A-4 to A-5, citing *Marchetti* v. *United States*, 390 U.S. 39 (1968), and *Grosso* v. *United States*, 390 U.S. 62 (1968)). In contrast, the court of appeals observed, "Section 1955 does not require that the gambler register or provide the government with any information whatsoever" and that therefore, "[u]nlike the statute involved in the *Marchetti—Coin & Currency* line, the structure of Section 1955, in and of itself, simply does not present a threat of self-incrimination" (Pet. App. A-5).

The court of appeals further concluded that although the forfeiture proceeding posed "genuine threats to [petitioners'] privilege against self-incrimination" (Pet. App. A-5), dismissal of the proceeding was not an appropriate remedy at this time (*id.* at A-9 to A-11). The court stated that rather than dismissing the case, the district court should attempt "to accommodate both the constitutional right against self-incrimination as well as the legislative intent behind the forfeiture provision" (*id.* at A-9). The court of appeals suggested, *inter alia*, that the government might be willing to immunize petitioners, that the district court could stay the forfeiture action until the relevant criminal statutes of limitation had run, or that petitioners might be able to prove their case through the testimony of others (*id.* at A-11 to A-14). Accordingly, the court of appeals remanded the case to the district court for further proceedings. Judge Merritt concurred in the reversal of the district court's order of dismissal, but noted his view that the forfeiture proceeding was criminal rather than civil in nature (*id.* at A-14 to A-16).

ARGUMENT

1. Relying on *United States* v. *United States Coin & Currency*, 401 U.S. 715 (1971), petitioners contend (Pet. 5-10) that the court of appeals erroneously reversed the district court's order dismissing this forfeiture proceeding on Fifth Amendment grounds. At the outset, however, we note that review by this Court is premature at this time. The ruling below places petitioners in the same position that they would have occupied had the district court denied their motion to dismiss in the first instance, and such an interlocutory order is not subject to pretrial appeal as of right. See *Catlin* v. *United States*, 324 U.S. 229 (1945); cf. *United States* v. *MacDonald*, 435 U.S. 850, 853-863 (1978); *Cogen* v. *United States*, 278 U.S. 221, 222-224 (1929). The same considerations that militate against interlocutory appeal of the denial of a motion to

dismiss also counsel against interlocutory review by this Court. If petitioners prevail at trial—a proceeding that has already been delayed three years—their claims will be moot. If, on the other hand, the government prevails in the forfeiture proceeding and the order of forfeiture is affirmed, petitioners will then be able to present all of their contentions to this Court by seeking review of the final judgment. In short, petitioners' claim "is not yet ripe for review by this Court." *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen* v. *Bangor & Aroostook R.R.*, 389 U.S. 327, 328 (1967); see *Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.* v. *Wolf Brothers & Co.*, 240 U.S. 251, 257-258 (1916); cf. *Cobbledick* v. *United States*, 309 U.S. 323, 324-326 (1940). This is particularly so in the present case, since it is not at all clear at this point what kind of accommodation will be struck to protect petitioners' rights against compelled self-incrimination.

2. In any event, the court of appeals correctly rejected petitioners' claims. Its decision does not conflict with any decision of this Court or of any court of appeals, and further review is unwarranted.

a. Citing *United States* v. *United States Coin & Currency*, *supra*, petitioners primarily contend that the forfeiture proceeding impermissibly burdens their Fifth Amendment rights, and that therefore the district court properly dismissed the complaint. In *Coin & Currency*, this Court held that the Fifth Amendment privilege against compulsory self-incrimination constituted a complete defense to the forfeiture action at issue in that case. The forfeiture proceeding was based on an alleged violation of the wagering tax provisions then in effect. See 26 U.S.C. (1970 ed.) 4411, 4412, 4901, 7302. Those statutes required gamblers to submit inculpatory information to the IRS regarding their gambling activities, which information was, in turn, given to various

prosecuting authorities. Because compliance with the reporting and taxing requirements therefore subjected a person to " 'real and appreciable,' and not merely 'imaginary and unsubstantial,' hazards of self-incrimination" (*Marchetti* v. *United States*, 390 U.S. 39, 48 (1968)), the Court had previously held that the Fifth Amendment privilege barred a criminal prosecution for failing to register and to pay the gambling tax. See *id.* at 42-57; *Grosso* v. *United States*, 390 U.S. 62 (1968). And in *Coin & Currency*, the Court extended its decisions in *Marchetti* and *Grosso* to permit the respondent in a forfeiture action arising under the same unconstitutional statutes to invoke his privilege against compulsory self-incrimination, because the forfeiture was based on his failure to report his participation in a criminal enterprise. See 401 U.S. at 717-722.

Thus, notwithstanding petitioners' characterizations of that decision (Pet. 5-7), *Coin & Currency* does not stand for the proposition that the Fifth Amendment privilege bars a forfeiture proceeding of any sort against a person alleged to be involved in a criminal enterprise. To the contrary, the Court carefully emphasized the narrow nature of its holding, noting that "[i]t was only the method [self-reporting] Congress had adopted in collecting the tax that raised the Fifth Amendment question" (401 U.S. at 717). Accordingly, the government remains free to collect taxes or to bring a forfeiture action "so long as it [does] not attempt to punish the taxpayer for his failure to file the required documents" (*id.* at 717-718). The court of appeals correctly applied these principles here.

Unlike the statutory scheme involved in *Marchetti*, *Grosso*, and *Coin & Currency*, 18 U.S.C. 1955 imposes no punishment for "failure to file the required forms" (401 U.S. at 717). Indeed, Section 1955 simply prohibits

substantial gambling businesses operating in violation of local law. See 18 U.S.C. 1955(a) and (b); *United States* v. *Grezo*, 566 F. 2d 854, 857-860 (2d Cir. 1977). Since nothing in the structure of Section 1955 requires or punishes the same kind of compulsory self-incrimination underlying the forfeiture in *Coin & Currency*, the court below correctly held that petitioners' Fifth Amendment privileges do not constitute a complete bar to the forfeiture action. See *United States* v. *Nolan*, 571 F. 2d 528, 530-531 (10th Cir. 1978). Cf. *United States* v. *Freed*, 401 U.S. 601, 605-606 (1971).[1]

b. Because of the unusual procedural setting of this forfeiture action—ordinarily, the forfeiture follows a criminal conviction under 18 U.S.C. 1955—[2] petitioners correctly point out that some of the interrogatories served by the government in this case pose substantial Fifth Amendment problems. Indeed, neither the government nor the court of appeals suggested otherwise. See Pet. App. A-5 to A-9. But the fact that petitioners may invoke their privilege against compulsory self-incrimination in this forfeiture proceeding does not justify dismissal of the case. Rather, as the court of appeals concluded, the district court should attempt to fashion a remedy that will both protect petitioners' privilege and permit the forfeiture action to go forward. See *United States* v. *Nolan*, *supra*, 571 F. 2d at 530-531. For example, petitioners may be granted use immunity with regard to any potential

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[1]Likewise, the "1974 revisions of the federal wagering tax laws and the concomitant change in Treasury Department practices have eliminated the 'real and appreciable' hazards of self-incrimination that existed under the prior law." *United States* v. *Sahadi*, 555 F. 2d 23, 27 (2d Cir. 1977).

[2]We informed the court of appeals that the government had determined to file the forfeiture in lieu of prosecuting petitioners under 18 U.S.C. 1955.

criminal prosecutions or may obtain de facto immunity because the statutes of limitations have run. In any event, if the government prevails on remand and petitioners believe that their Fifth Amendment privileges were not fully protected, they may, of course, seek appellate review at that time.

c. Finally, petitioners cryptically contend (Pet. 7-8) that the "Court of Appeals erred in failing to specifically hold that the forfeiture proceeding is a criminal proceeding." Apparently, petitioners are suggesting that the forfeiture proceeding is criminal for all purposes and that therefore—quite apart from any problem of use against them in a separate criminal prosecution of evidence produced by them in the instant forfeiture proceeding—the statute is unconstitutional insofar as it relieves the government of its burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt and imposes a burden of producing evidence on the claimants. But Section 1955(d) expressly incorporates the civil forfeiture provisions of the Customs Act (19 U.S.C. 1615), thus evidencing Congress' intent to render the forfeiture proceeding civil in nature. Cf. *United States* v. *Ward*, No. 79-394 (June 27, 1980), slip op. 5-7. Nor is there any question regarding Congress' power to impose a burden of production on a private claimant in the context of a civil or even quasi-criminal forfeiture proceeding. See, *e.g.*, *United States* v. *One 1970 Pontiac GTO, 2-Door Hardtop*, 529 F. 2d 65, 66 (9th Cir. 1976). In any event, this claim too is premature.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted.

WADE H. MCCREE, JR.
Solicitor General

PHILIP B. HEYMANN
Assistant Attorney General

LOUIS M. FISCHER
Attorney

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